

methodology during the Administrator's 120-day review period shall be considered invalid. The owner or operator shall use the following procedures when a certification application is disapproved:

(i) The owner or operator shall substitute the following values, as applicable, for each hour of unit operation in which data were reported using the low mass emissions methodology until such time, date, and hour as continuous emission monitoring systems or accepted monitoring systems, where applicable, are installed and provisionally certified: the maximum potential concentration of SO₂, as defined in section 2.1.1.1 of appendix A to this part; the maximum potential fuel flowrate, as defined in section 2.4.2 of appendix D to this part; the maximum potential values of fuel sulfur content, GCV, and density (if applicable) in Table D-6 of appendix D to this part; the maximum potential NO_x emission rate, as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter; the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part; or the maximum potential CO₂ concentration as defined in section 2.1.3.1 of appendix A to this part. For a unit subject to a State or federal NO_x mass reduction program where the owner or operator intends to monitor NO_x mass emissions with a NO_x pollutant concentration monitor and a flow monitoring system, substitute for NO_x concentration using the maximum potential concentration of NO_x, as defined in section 2.1.2.1 of appendix A to this part, and substitute for volumetric flow using the maximum potential flow rate, as defined in section 2.1.4.1 of appendix A to this part; and

(ii) The designated representative shall submit a notification of certification test dates for the required monitoring systems, as specified in § 75.61(a)(1)(i), and shall submit a certification application according to the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(5) *Recertification.* Recertification of an approved low mass emissions accepted methodology is not required. Once the Administrator has approved the methodology for use, the owner or operator is subject to the on-going qualification and disqualification pro-

cedures in § 75.19(b), on an annual or ozone season basis, as applicable.

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§ 75.21 Quality assurance and quality control requirements.

(a) *Continuous emission monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate, calibrate and maintain each continuous emission monitoring system used to report emission data under the Acid Rain Program as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall operate, calibrate and maintain each primary and redundant backup continuous emission monitoring system according to the quality assurance and quality control procedures in appendix B of this part.

(2) The owner or operator shall ensure that each non-redundant backup CEMS meets the quality assurance requirements of § 75.20(d) for each day and quarter that the system is used to report data.

(3) The owner or operator shall perform quality assurance upon a reference method backup monitoring system according to the requirements of method 2, 6C, 7E, or 3A in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter (supplemented, as necessary, by guidance from the Administrator), instead of the procedures specified in appendix B of this part.

(4) The owner or operator of a unit with an SO₂ continuous emission monitoring system is not required to perform the daily or quarterly assessments of the SO₂ monitoring system under appendix B to this part on any day or in any calendar quarter in which only gaseous fuel is combusted in the unit if, during those days and calendar quarters, SO₂ emissions are determined in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1) or (e)(2). However, such assessments are permissible, and if any daily calibration error test or linearity test of the SO₂ monitoring system is failed while the unit is combusting only gaseous fuel, the SO₂ monitoring system shall be considered out-of-control. The length of the out-of-control

period shall be determined in accordance with the applicable procedures in section 2.1.4 or 2.2.3 of appendix B to this part.

(5) For a unit with an SO₂ continuous monitoring system, in which gaseous fuel that is very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) is sometimes burned as a primary or backup fuel and in which higher-sulfur fuel(s) such as oil or coal are, at other times, burned as primary or backup fuel(s), the owner shall perform the relative accuracy test audits of the SO₂ monitoring system (as required by section 6.5 of appendix A to this part and section 2.3.1 of appendix B to this part) only when the higher-sulfur fuel is combusted in the unit and shall not perform SO₂ relative accuracy test audits when the very low sulfur gaseous fuel is the only fuel being combusted.

(6) If the designated representative certifies that a unit with an SO₂ monitoring system burns only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter), the SO₂ monitoring system is exempted from the relative accuracy test audit requirements in appendices A and B to this part.

(7) If the designated representative certifies that a particular unit with an SO₂ monitoring system combusts primarily fuel(s) that are very low sulfur fuel(s) (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) and combusts higher sulfur fuel(s) only for infrequent, non-routine operations (e.g., only as emergency backup fuel(s) or for short-term testing), the SO₂ monitoring system shall be exempted from the RATA requirements of appendices A and B to this part in any calendar year that the unit combusts the higher sulfur fuel(s) for no more than 480 hours. If, in a particular calendar year, the higher-sulfur fuel usage exceeds 480 hours, the owner or operator shall perform a RATA of the SO₂ monitor (while combusting the higher-sulfur fuel) either by the end of the calendar quarter in which the exceedance occurs or by the end of a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period (under section 2.3.3 of appendix B to this part) following the quarter in which the exceedance occurs.

(8) The quality assurance provisions of §§ 75.11(e)(3)(i) through 75.11(e)(3)(iv) shall apply to all units with SO₂ moni-

toring systems during hours in which only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) is combusted in the unit.

(9) Provided that a unit with an SO₂ monitoring system is not exempted from the SO₂ RATA requirements of this part under paragraphs (a)(6) or (a)(7) of this section, any calendar quarter during which a unit combusts only very low sulfur fuel (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) shall be excluded in determining the quarter in which the next relative accuracy test audit must be performed for the SO₂ monitoring system. However, no more than eight successive calendar quarters shall elapse after a relative accuracy test audit of an SO₂ monitoring system, without a subsequent relative accuracy test audit having been performed. The owner or operator shall ensure that a relative accuracy test audit is performed, in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section, either by the end of the eighth successive elapsed calendar quarter since the last RATA or by the end of a 720 unit (or stack) operating hour grace period, as provided in section 2.3.3 of appendix B to this part.

(10) The owner or operator who, in accordance with § 75.11(e)(1), uses a certified flow monitor and a certified diluent monitor and Equation F-23 in appendix F to this part to calculate SO₂ emissions during hours in which a unit combusts only natural gas or pipeline natural gas (as defined in § 72.2 of this chapter) shall meet all quality control and quality assurance requirements in appendix B to this part for the flow monitor and the diluent monitor.

(b) *Continuous opacity monitoring systems.* The owner or operator of an affected unit shall operate, calibrate, and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system used under the Acid Rain Program according to the procedures specified for State Implementation Plans, pursuant to part 51, appendix M of this chapter.

(c) *Calibration gases.* The owner or operator shall ensure that all calibration gases used to quality assure the operation of the instrumentation required by this part shall meet the definition in § 72.2 of this chapter.

(d) *Notification for periodic relative accuracy test audits.* The owner or operator or the designated representative shall submit a written notice of the dates of relative accuracy testing as specified in § 75.61.

(e) *Consequences of audits.* The owner or operator shall invalidate data from a continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system upon failure of an audit under appendix B to this part or any other audit, beginning with the unit operating hour of completion of a failed audit as determined by the Administrator. The owner or operator shall not use invalidated data for reporting either emissions or heat input, nor for calculating monitor data availability.

(1) *Audit decertification.* Whenever both an audit of a continuous emission or opacity monitoring system (or component thereof, including the data acquisition and handling system), of any excepted monitoring system under appendix D or E to this part, or of any alternative monitoring system under subpart E of this part, and a review of the initial certification application or of a recertification application, reveal that any system or component should not have been certified or recertified because it did not meet a particular performance specification or other requirement of this part, both at the time of the initial certification or recertification application submission and at the time of the audit, the Administrator will issue a notice of disapproval of the certification status of such system or component. For the purposes of this paragraph, an audit shall be either a field audit of the facility or an audit of any information submitted to EPA or the State agency regarding the facility. By issuing the notice of disapproval, the certification status is revoked prospectively by the Administrator. The data measured and recorded by each system shall not be considered valid quality-assured data from the date of issuance of the notification of the revoked certification status until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial certification or recertification tests. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures in § 75.20(a)(5) for initial certification or

§ 75.20(b)(5) for recertification to replace, prospectively, all of the invalid, non-quality-assured data for each disapproved system.

(2) *Out-of-control period.* Whenever a continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system fails a quality assurance audit or any other audit, the system is out-of-control. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures for out-of-control periods in § 75.24.

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§ 75.22 Reference test methods.

(a) The owner or operator shall use the following methods included in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to conduct monitoring system tests for certification or recertification of continuous emission monitoring systems and excepted monitoring systems under appendix E of this part and quality assurance and quality control procedures.

(1) Methods 1 or 1A are the reference methods for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.

(2) Method 2 or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except for Methods 2B and 2E, are the reference methods for determination of volumetric flow.

(3) Methods 3, 3A, or 3B are the reference methods for the determination of the dry molecular weight O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in the emissions.

(4) Method 4 (either the standard procedure described in section 8.1 of the method or the moisture approximation procedure described in section 8.2 of the method) shall be used to correct pollutant concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or from a wet basis to a dry basis) and shall be used when relative accuracy test audits of continuous moisture monitoring systems are conducted. For the purpose of determining the stack gas molecular weight, however, the alternative wet bulb-dry bulb technique for approximating the stack gas moisture content described in section 2.2 of Method 4